

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS APPROVAL SCHEME

***LIST
OF
APPROVED
PRODUCTS***

1961



LOOK FOR THIS MARK BEFORE YOU BUY

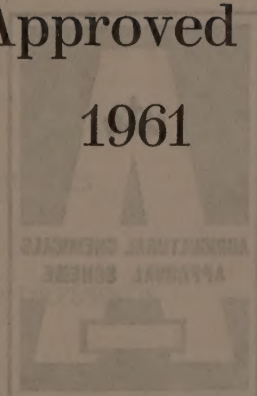
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

APPROVAL SCHEME

(INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND HERBICIDES)

List of Approved Products

1961



AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS APPROVAL SCHEME



**THE SIGN OF AN
OFFICIALLY APPROVED PRODUCT**

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Introduction

The Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme (Insecticides, Fungicides and Herbicides) is a voluntary scheme under which proprietary brands of crop protection chemicals can be officially approved. It came into operation on 1 June, 1960, when it replaced a similar voluntary approval scheme—the Crop Protection Products Approval Scheme—which had been in existence for nearly twenty years.

The purpose of the Scheme is to enable users to select, and advisers to recommend, efficient and appropriate crop protection chemicals and to discourage the use of unsatisfactory products.

The chemicals included in the Scheme are those used for the control of plant pests and diseases, for the destruction of weeds, for growth regulation and other crop protection purposes, but those used as rodenticides and for purposes other than crop protection, e.g., for the protection of stored products and for veterinary or domestic uses, are not included.

The Scheme is operated on behalf of the Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom† by the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Organisation. Approval is granted by the Organisation for specific uses under United Kingdom† conditions when the Organisation is satisfied that the product fulfils the claims made on the label.

This Scheme does not deal directly with safety requirements for crop protection chemicals; but approval cannot be given for a product containing a toxic chemical unless its safety in use has first been considered under the Notification Scheme and precautions have, if necessary, been recommended.

This List will be published on the 1 February each year and copies may be obtained free of charge from Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Publications), Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey, or any of the Ministry's Regional and Divisional Offices. Copies can also be obtained from the main offices of Agricultural Departments in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Further information and advice on the use of chemicals can be obtained from officers of the Advisory Services of the Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom†.

*Agricultural Chemicals Approval Organisation,
Plant Pathology Laboratory,
Hatching Green,
Harpenden, Herts.*

1 February, 1961.

† For the purposes of this Scheme, the United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Notes on the Arrangement of the List

The List is divided into five sections, i.e., insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, seed dressings and miscellaneous products including baits, grease banding materials, wetters, etc.

Each section is divided into headings comprising the common names of the active ingredients arranged alphabetically in their formulations, e.g., dusts, sprays, wettable (dispersible) powders. Approved proprietary products and their manufacturers are listed under each of these formulation headings. The uses for which an active ingredient has been approved are described in general terms, e.g., aldrin: for the control of certain soil, and other pests, including wireworms, cutworms, cabbage root fly, and vine weevil larvae: the specific approved uses of a particular product are those stated on the approved label of that product.

The precautions necessary in using a chemical are included where appropriate under the heading "Caution". When such a heading is not shown, users are reminded that risks can occur if chemicals are carelessly used. It is important that the instructions on the labels of any product included in this List concerning for example, storage of products, disposal of empty containers, the care needed to prevent contamination of neighbouring crops, or ponds, streams, rivers and water courses, and the keeping of animals away from the area whilst spraying is in progress, are carefully followed.

The "Caution" in this List refers to:

- (a) the Regulations (1) which have been made to protect workers when the use of a chemical is covered by statutory requirements. When such a reference is included, users are strongly advised to obtain a copy of the appropriate official leaflet (2) which explains the provisions of these Regulations; copies can be obtained from the appropriate addresses mentioned on page 4;
- (b) the recommendations (3) made by Government Departments in Great Britain when a chemical has been cleared under the voluntary Notification Scheme. These recommendations refer to, for example, named crops on which the chemical can be safely used, the minimum interval between last application and harvesting and the protection of animals, poultry, bees, etc.;
- (c) precautions which, although not required by law are advocated, to protect persons using the chemical from risks of poisoning, to avoid risk of damage caused by spray drift, and the necessity for the cleansing of spraying equipment after use of certain chemicals;
- (d) the crops on which the chemical, because of phytotoxic effects, should not be used, or any other precautions needed to avoid crop damage.

An alphabetical index of products under their proprietary names with cross-reference to the active ingredient page concerned is included, and also a list of the addresses of manufacturers.

Products which are available in small retail packs for use by amateur gardeners are marked *.

Whilst every care has been taken in the preparation of this List neither the Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom† nor the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Organisation can accept any liability either for failure to control pests, diseases or weeds by approved crop protection products or for damage as a consequence of their use.

- (1) Regulations made under the following Acts apply:
 - (a) **England, Scotland and Wales.** The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act, 1952.
 - (b) **Northern Ireland.** The Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act (Northern Ireland), 1954.
 - (c) **Guernsey.** The Poisonous Substances (Guernsey) Law, 1958.
- (2) (a) **England, Scotland and Wales.** "The Safe Use of Chemicals on the Farm (APS/1)" and "Take Care When You Spray".
(b) **Northern Ireland.** "The Use of Poisonous Substances in Agriculture and Horticulture".
- (3) The recommendations by Government Departments for the safe use of crop protection chemicals in Great Britain are issued from time to time in the form of dossier sheets. A copy of the current sheet for any particular chemical can be obtained on application to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Safety, Health and Welfare Branch, 5-8 St. Andrew's Place, London, N.W.1.

ALDRIN

For the control of certain soil and other pests including wireworms, cutworms, cabbage root fly, leather-jackets and vine weevil larvae.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of aldrin in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting crops for human consumption
 - (ii) grazing stock on treated crops or pastures
- } 3 weeks.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying or dusting when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Dusts

Aldrex Wireworm Dust	Shell Chemical
*Murphy Aldrin Dust	Murphy
'P.P.' Aldrin Wireworm Dust	Plant Protection

Sprays

Aldrex 30	Shell Chemical
Baywood Aldrin Spray	Baywood
Murphy Aldrin Miscible	Murphy
'P.P.' Aldrin Miscible Liquid	Plant Protection
Toxadrin	Fisons Pest Control

Aldrin-Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings (See page 68).

*Products in this Section marked * are available in small retail sizes.*

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

AZOBENZENE

For the control of red spider mites in glasshouses.

Caution

Do not use:

- (a) on Gerbera, maidenhair fern, Pilea, Schizanthus, Stephanotis, seedlings, young plants, or on plants (especially cucumbers and pot plants) dry at the root;
- (b) in bright sunshine;
- (c) other sprays containing oil within seven days.

Before starting treatment cut blooms of flowers.

Smokes

***Fumite Azobenzene Smoke**

Waeco

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

BHC

Dust formulations will control or check a wide variety of soil pests including wireworms, cabbage root fly, leatherjackets, etc.

Wettable (dispersible) powders, emulsions and smokes will control many sucking and biting insects including aphids, sawflies and thrips. BHC is not generally recommended against the caterpillars of moths and butterflies.

BHC is available as either technical material or pure gamma—BHC (Lindane) and is formulated as dusts, emulsions, miscible liquids, wettable powders and smokes. Reference should be made to the appropriate section required.

General Caution for Dusts and Sprays

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of BHC have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precautions:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting crops for human consumption
 - (ii) access of poultry to sprayed orchards
- } 2 weeks.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying or dusting when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

I gamma-BHC (LINDANE)

Caution

Do not use: on or allow to drift on to currant bushes, cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.), hydrangeas, potatoes or vines.

Risk of taint if potatoes or carrots are planted within 18 months of final application.

Dusts

*'Abol' Gamma Dust	Plant Protection
'Gammalin' Dust	Plant Protection
*Murphy Gamma BHC Dust	Murphy
*P.B.I. Flea Beetle Dust	Pan Britannica
Verdocide	Plant Protection

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

BHC (contd.)

Emulsions and Miscible Liquids

*Lindex Garden Spray	Murphy
Strykol BHC	Boots
Vixatol 12	Vitax

II BHC (TECHNICAL BHC)

Caution

Do not use: on currants, cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.) or strawberries, raspberries and gooseberries after fruit has formed, or cauliflower after curd has formed, or other brassicas within 3 weeks of picking.

Risk of taint to beetroots, carrots, onions, peas and potatoes. Do not plant these crops on land treated more than once in the same or the 2 years following last application.

Emulsions and Miscible Liquids

Bugges BHC Miscible Concentrate	Bugge's
Murphy BHC Emulsion	Murphy

Wettable Powders

Benzaclor Extra Dispersible BHC	Murphy
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gamma-BHC-Captan Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 69)
gamma-BHC-DDT Insecticides	(See page 18)
gamma-BHC-Organomercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
gamma-BHC-Thiram Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 71)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

BHC (contd.)**III BHC SMOKES****Caution***Do not use:*

- (a) on roses, grape vines after flowering, or on newly pricked-out seedlings until hardened off and root action has started again. Plants (especially cucumbers and pot plants) should not be dry at the root;
- (b) in bright sunshine;
- (c) on young cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.) or older plants at intervals of less than 10 days.

Agroicide Smoke Pellets No. 22

Plant Protection

Agroicide Smoke Generators No. 23

Plant Protection

***Fumite Lindane Pellets**

Waeco

***Murfume BHC Smoke**

Murphy

***Murfume Lindane Smoke**

Murphy

IV BHC-DDT SMOKES

For the control of thrips and caterpillars of moths on crops and ornamentals under glass.

Caution*Do not use:*

- (a) on cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.) or roses;
- (b) in bright sunshine.

***Fumite DDT/Lindane Smoke
Generators**

Waeco

***Murfume DDT/Lindane Smoke**

Murphy

DDT Smokes (See page 17)***ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE***

CALOMEL

For the control of cabbage root fly, onion fly, white rot of onion, club root of brassicas and fungus diseases of turf.

Calomel (Mercurous Chloride)

Berk's Calomel B.P.

Berk

Calomel Dusts (4%)

*Berk's 4% Calomel Dust

Berk

*Craven 4% Calomel Dust

Craven

*Cyclosan

May & Baker

*I.T.P. 4% Calomel Dust

International Toxin Products

*P.B.I. Calomel Dust

Pan Britannica

Calomel Fungicides (See page 37)

Calomel Seed Dressings (See page 72)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

CHLORBENSIDE

For the control of red spider mites.

Caution

Do not use: on cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.).

Miscible Liquids

Chlorocide Miscible Liquid	Boots
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Wettable Powders

Chlorocide Dispersible Powder	Boots
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ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

CHLORFENSON (PCPCBS)

For the control of red spider mites.

Caution

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of chlorfenson (PCPCBS) have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precaution:

Minimum interval between last application and picking of:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (i) fruit | 3 weeks; |
| (ii) hops | 4 weeks. |

Sprays

Ovotran

Vitax 'OV-4'

Plant Protection

Vitax

Fenson (PCPBS) (See page 24)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DDT

Dust formulations and wettable (dispersible) powders will control many leaf-eating insects especially the caterpillars of moths and butterflies, and thrips.

Emulsions and miscible liquids will also control aphids in addition to the above pests.

General Caution for Sprays and Dusts

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of DDT have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precautions:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and harvesting crops for human consumption* 2 weeks.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying or dusting when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.
- (c) *Risks to Fish:* To prevent injury do not allow these products to contaminate ponds, streams and rivers.

Do not use: on cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.).

Dusts

Bugges DDT Dust 5%	Bugge's
*Craven DDT 5% Dust	Craven
*Dedetane 5% DDT Dust	Murphy
*I.T.P. DDT Horticultural Powder	International Toxin Products
Longmate's 5% DDT Dust	Longmate
P.B.I. 5% DDT Crop Dust	Pan Britannica
'P.P.' DDT Dust 5%	Plant Protection
Shell 5% DDT Dust	Shell Chemical
Vitax 5% DDT Dust	Vitax

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DDT (contd.)

Emulsions and Miscible Liquids

Arkotine DDT (Miscible)	Shell Chemical
Banpest DDT Emulsion	Vigzol
Bugges DDT Emulsion 20 %	Bugge's
Bugges DDT 25 % Miscible Concentrate	Bugge's
Bugges Mocon	Bugge's
Cleanacres DDT 25	Cleanacres
*Craven DDT 20 % Emulsion	Craven
Dedetane 25	Murphy
Dedetane Emulsion DDT (15 %)	Murphy
*Dedetane Liquid DDT	Murphy
Detanox 20	Baywood
Didimac 25	Plant Protection
Longmate's 25 % Miscible DDT	Longmate
*P.B.I. 25 % DDT Miscible	Pan Britannica
Sillortox	Fisons Pest Control
Strykol DDT	Boots
Vitanol 25	Vitax

Wettable Powders

Bugges DDT Wettable Powder 20 %	Bugge's
DDT Dispersible Powder 50 %	Plant Protection
*Dedetane Wettable DDT (20 %)	Murphy
Dedetane 'Fifty' Wettable DDT (50 %)	Murphy
Shell 50 % DDT Wettable Powder	Shell Chemical

DDT-gamma-BHC Insecticides (See page 18)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DDT (contd.)

Smokes

For the control of thrips and caterpillars of moths on crops and ornamentals under glass.

Caution

Do not use:

- (a) on cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.) or on plants dry at the root;
- (b) in bright sunshine.

***Murfume DDT Smoke**

Murphy

DDT-BHC Smokes (See page 11)

BHC Smokes (See page 11)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DDT/gamma BHC (LINDANE)

For the control of many leaf eating insects, especially the caterpillars of butterflies and moths, aphids and also apple sucker.

Caution

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of DDT and BHC have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precautions:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and harvesting crops for human consumption* 2 weeks.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying or dusting when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.
- (c) *Risks to Fish:* To prevent injury do not allow these products to contaminate ponds, streams and rivers.

Do not use: on cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.).

Emulsions and Miscible Liquids

Boots DDT/BHC Emulsifiable

Concentrate

Bugges Mocon Plus

Boots

Bugge's

DDT Insecticides (See page 15)

BHC Insecticides (See page 9)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DEMETON-METHYL

For the control of aphids and red spider mites.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6.)

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of demeton-methyl in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Agreed use on:*
 - (i) non-edible crops;
 - (ii) brassicas, broad, runner, french, kidney and field beans, hops, lettuce, peas, potatoes, sugar and fodder beet, mangolds, tomatoes, apples, pears, plums, blackcurrants, strawberries, cucumbers and grapes (under glass).
(Note: Brassicas should not be sprayed after the end of September.)
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting edible crops 3 weeks;
 - (ii) access of animals and poultry to treated area 2 weeks.
- (c) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Damage may be caused to: Chrysanthemum (varieties, Dorothy Ramsey, Blue Chip, White Top, Fireglow, Balcombe, Loveliness, Merrymaker, Mayfords Supreme, Yellow Butterfly, Tory Queen, Pandora, Minstrel, Shoemith, American Beauty, Blanche Poitevine, White Favourite); Crassula (some species); Primula malacoides; Dalechampsia; Ixanthus aurantica; Anthurium andeanum and A. scherzerianum; young leaves of Adiantum spp; some orchids including Phragmopedilum, Stanhopea and Calanthe; Carnation (Variety Joker).

Sprays

Metasystox
Metasystox
Metasystox

Baywood
Plant Protection
Shell Chemical

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DERRIS

A general purpose insecticide for amateur use but particularly effective against raspberry beetle, gooseberry and pear slug sawflies.

Caution

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of derris have yet been published users are advised to observe the following precaution:

Risks to Fish: To prevent injury do not allow these products to contaminate ponds, streams and rivers.

Dusts

*Derasift Derris Dust	Pan Britannica
Drymac No. 2	Plant Protection
*Murphy Derris Dust (Rotomort)	Murphy
*Wee-Bee 40	Craven

Sprays

*'Abol' Derris Spray	Plant Protection
Bugges Liquid Derris (5% Rotenone)	Bugge's
*Dactine	Craven
*Dactinol	Craven
*Katakilla	Plant Protection
*P.B.I. Liquid Derris	Pan Britannica

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DIELDRIN

For the control of pests in the soil including cabbage root fly, carrot fly, leatherjackets, weevils, and also mangold fly.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of dieldrin in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and harvesting crops for human and animal consumption;*
 - (i) where spray is applied directly to portion of the } 6 weeks;
crops to be subsequently consumed
 - (ii) where spray is not applied directly } 3 weeks.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Emulsions and Miscible Liquids

Dieldrex 15

Murphy Dieldrin Miscible

Supadiel

Shell Chemical

Murphy

Fisons Pest Control

Dieldrin-Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings (See page 73)

Dieldrin-Thiram Dry Seed Dressings (See page 74)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DIMEFOX

For the control, by soil application, of aphids and red spider mite on hops.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6.)

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of dimefox in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Agreed use on:*
 - (i) non-edible crops;
 - (ii) brussels sprouts, strawberries, sugar and fodder beet, mangolds and hops.
(Note: Strawberries should not be sprayed after flowering begins.)
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and harvesting:*
4 weeks.

Miscible Liquids

Terra Sytam

Murphy

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DNOC

For use on dormant fruit trees for control of the overwintering stages of aphids, red spider mites, scale insects, capsids and certain moths. Will also check apple mildew.

DNOC—PETROLEUM OIL WINTER WASHES

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY (see note (1) on page 6), IF THE CONCENTRATED SUBSTANCE AS BOUGHT CONTAINS MORE THAN 5% OF DNOC.

Do not use on: Plum (variety Myrobolan), or red currant (variety Ruby Castle).

Bugges DNOC/Petroleum Oil

Winter Wash

Bugge's

Capsine

Plant Protection

*'Cresofin' DNC Winter Wash

Craven

*DNC Winter Wash M & B

May & Baker

Dytrol DNC

Shell Chemical

Edwent 1-3 Dinitro-Ortho-Cresol

Winter Wash

Stokes

Edwent 1-5 Dinitro-Ortho-Cresol

Winter Wash

Stokes

Hutchinson's High DNC Petroleum

Winter Wash

Hutchinson

Nopest DNC Petroleum Winter

Wash (Special)

Profarma

Nopest DNC Petroleum Winter

Wash (Standard)

Profarma

*Ovamort DNOC Winter Wash

Murphy

Shell Universal DNC

Shell Chemical

Special Ovamart DNOC

Winter Wash

Murphy

DNOC Herbicides

(See page 56)

Petroleum Oil Washes

(See page 31)

Petroleum and Tar-Oil Washes

(See page 34)

Petroleum and Thiocyanate Washes

(See page 36)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

FENSON (PCPBS)

For the control of red spider mites.

Caution

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of fenson (PCPBS) have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precaution:

Minimum interval between last application and picking of any variety of fruit: 3 weeks.

Do not use on cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.), roses, or apple (varieties D'Arcy Spice, Dougherty, James Grieve and Worcester Permain): occasionally the following varieties may be damaged, American Mother, Arthur Turner, Barnack Beauty, Blenheim Orange, Golden Delicious, King of the Pippins, Lane's Prince Albert, Laxton's Epicure, Lord Derby, Lord Lambourne, Macintosh Red, Newton Wonder, Rokewood and Statesman.

Sprays

Murvesco 'Fifty'

Murphy

Chlorfenson (PCPCBS) (See page 14)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

FLUOROACETAMIDE

For the control of aphids on sugar beet.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6.)

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of fluoroacetamide in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Agreed use on:*
 - (i) non-edible crops;
 - (ii) broad beans, brassicas, strawberries and sugar beet including sugar beet tops for animal fodder.
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting of edible crops 4 weeks;
 - (ii) access of animals and poultry to treated area 2 weeks.

Sprays

Aphitox
Megatox
Megatox

British Schering
Associated Fumigators
Vitax

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

LEAD ARSENATE

A general purpose insecticide mainly for the control of leaf-eating caterpillars and codling moth on fruit trees. Will also control earthworms and leatherjackets in turf.

General Caution for Lead Arsenate Pastes and Powders

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of lead arsenate in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
- (i) harvesting of edible crops 6 weeks;
 - (ii) access of farm and domestic animals, and poultry to treated area $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ weeks} \\ 6 \text{ weeks in dry weather.} \end{array} \right.$
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower: flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Pastes

*Lunevale Colloidal Lead Arsenate	Lunevale
*Lunevale Lead Arsenate Paste	Lunevale
*Lunevale Semi-Fluid Lead Arsenate	Lunevale
Talbot Brand Lead Arsenate	Metallurgical Chemists

Powders

*Boots Arsenate of Lead Powder	Boots
Bugges Eclipse Arsenate of Lead Powder	Bugge's
*Lunevale Lead Arsenate Powder	Lunevale
*Summit Arsenate of Lead Powder	Craven

Lead Arsenate-Organo-Mercury Foliage Sprays (See page 27)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

LEAD ARSENATE (contd.)

Lead Arsenate-Organomercury Foliage Sprays

For the control of leaf-eating caterpillars and codling moth and apple and pear scab.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of lead arsenate and organo-mercury foliage sprays in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6).

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting of edible crops 6 weeks;
 - (ii) access of farm and domestic animals } 3 weeks
and poultry to treated area } 6 weeks in dry weather.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury fruit trees should not be sprayed when open hives are present in orchards or when interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Mercury-sensitive varieties: Certain varieties of apple and pear, in particular Cox's Orange Pippin and Doyenne du Comice may be injured at fruitlet stage. (See also page 44.)

Bugges Mercurated Lead	
Arsenate Powder	Bugge's
Lunevale Mercurated Lead	
Arsenate	Lunevale

Lead Arsenate Insecticides (See page 26)
Organomercury Foliage Sprays (See page 44)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MALATHION

For the control of many kinds of sucking insects including aphids, leafhoppers, scale insects and white-flies; thrips and red spider mites.

General Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of malathion in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Risks to users:* Malathion is an organo-phosphorus insecticide; care should be taken when handling this after using demeton, demeton-methyl, parathion, schradan, or other organo-phosphorus materials, owing to risk of cumulative effects.
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and harvesting of edible crops.* } 1 week.
- (c) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Atomising Solutions

Caution

Do not use: on crassula, ferns or petunia.

Murphy Malathion Atomizing

Concentrate

Murphy

Sprays

Caution

Do not use: on antirrhinums, crassula, ferns, petunia or zinnia; damage may be caused to sweet peas.

*Murphy Liquid Malathion

Murphy

Murphy Malathion 60

Murphy

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

NICOTINE

For the control of a wide range of insect pests including aphids, capsids, sawflies, suckers and thrips.

Caution

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of nicotine have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precautions:

- (a) *Risks to users:* Handle with care; if any of the chemical is spilt on the skin or clothing wash immediately in cold water;
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and harvesting crops for human consumption* } 2 days.
- (c) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying or dusting when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Nicotine

Campbell's Nicotine 95-98%

Campbell

Dusts

*Belumnite

Craven

Sprays

*Campbell's Nico Soap

Campbell

*XL All Leaf Miner Insecticide

Richards

*XL All Liquid Insecticide

Richards

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

PARATHION

For the control of sucking insects including aphids, mealy-bugs, scale insects, whiteflies; and thrips. As a spray also controls leaf miners, and as a soil treatment symphilids.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6.)

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of parathion have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precautions:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting crops for human and animal consumption 4 weeks.
 - (ii) access of animals and poultry to treated area 10 days.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Sprays

Fosferno 20

Murphos 35

Vitax Parathion 20

Plant Protection

Murphy

Vitax

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

PETROLEUM OIL WASHES

Summer (Stock Emulsion) Washes for Glasshouse Use

At 1 % may be used in the summer to control insects such as thrips and scale insects and also red spider mites.

Caution

Do not use: on asparagus fern, bean, carnation, salvia, smilax or other petroleum-oil sensitive plants.

'Solol Super'

Craven

Winter (Stock Emulsion) Washes

At 4 % may be used on dormant fruit trees and bushes for the control of red spider mites and scale insects.

'P.P.' Standard Spraying Oil
Winter Solol

Plant Protection
Craven

Petroleum Oil and DNOC Washes (See page 23)
Petroleum Oil and Tar Oil Washes (See page 34)
Petroleum Oil and Thiocyanate Washes (See page 36)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

SCHRADAN

For the control of aphids and red spider mites on certain vegetables, strawberries and ornamentals.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6.)

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of schradan in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Agreed use on:*
 - (i) non-edible crops;
 - (ii) brussels sprouts, brassicas, cucumbers (main crop only), hops, strawberries, sugar and fodder beet, mangolds, field beans, apples and peaches.
(Note: Do not use on edible crops after 15 September.)
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting of edible crops (except cucumbers under glass) sprayed:
 - (a) April to July 4 weeks;
 - (b) August to mid-September 6 weeks;
 - (ii) harvesting of cucumbers under glass 4 weeks;
 - (iii) access of animals and poultry to treated area 2 weeks.

Sprays

Pestox 3
Pestox 99
Sytam

Fisons Pest Control
Fisons Pest Control
Murphy

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

TAR OIL WINTER WASHES

Use at 5% on dormant fruit trees and bushes to control aphids, scale insects and mealy bugs and for the removal of moss and lichen. Use at 8% to control cherry, plum fruit and raspberry moths.

Caution

Do not use on: plum (variety Myrobolan) or red currant (variety Raby Castle); *damage* may be caused to tender varieties of rose especially bush and climbing hybrid tea.

Miscible

*Agrisol Tar Oil Winter Wash	Solignum
Bugges Standard Tar Oil Winter Wash	Bugge's Craven
*Carbo-Craven Hutchinson's Standard Tar Oil 80%	Hutchinson
Miscible Mortegg Tar Oil Winter Wash	Murphy
*Mortegg Tar Oil Winter Wash	Murphy
Nopest Tar Oil Winter Wash 80% Miscible	Profarma
'P.P.' Tar Oil Winter Wash (Standard)	Plant Protection
Shell Tar Oil 60%	Shell Chemical
Shell Tar Oil 80%	Shell Chemical
Sterilite Standard Tar Oil 80% Winter Wash	Butler
Tarponol Miscible	Baywood

Stock Emulsion

Bugges Keto Winter Wash	Bugge's
Bugges Stock Emulsion Tar Oil Winter Wash	Bugge's
Edwent Standard Tar Oil Winter Wash	Stokes
Emulsion Mortegg	Murphy
Nopest Tar Oil Winter Wash 65% Emulsion	Profarma
Spraymac	Plant Protection
Sterilite Stock Emulsion Tar Oil Winter Wash	Butler
Tarponol Emulsion	Baywood

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

TAR OIL WINTER WASHES (contd.)**Tar-Petroleum Oil Winter Washes (Miscible)**

Use at 10% on dormant fruit trees and bushes as late as possible to control aphids and suckers, and to reduce the infestation of capsids, red spider mites and winter moths.

***Para-Carbo**

Craven

Petroleum Oil Washes (See page 31)

Petroleum Oil—DNOC Washes (See page 23)

Petroleum Oil—Thiocyanate Washes (See page 36)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

TEPP

For the control of sucking insects such as aphids, capsids, scale insects (crawler stage), leafhoppers, whiteflies; and thrips; will also control sawfly caterpillars and mushroom flies.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6.)

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of TEPP have yet been published, users are advised to observe the following precautions:

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting of edible crops
 - (ii) access of animals and poultry to treated areas
- } 2 days.
- (b) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury avoid spraying when fruit or interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Do not use: on tomatoes (variety Stonor group or Plumpton King); chrysanthemum (variety Favourite group) or on "sulphur-shy" varieties of gooseberries.

Formulated Sprays

Vitax Mortopal

Vitax

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

THIOCYANATE-PETROLEUM OIL

Use at 5½% at breaking stage for control of aphids, suckers, capsids, and fruit tree red spider and Bryobia mites.

Winter Washes

*Thiol Thiocyanate Winter Wash Murphy

Petroleum Oil Washes (See page 31)
Petroleum Oil-DNOC Washes (See page 23)
Petroleum Oil-Tar Oil Washes (See page 34)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

CALOMEL

For the control of white rot of onion, club root of brassicas, fungus diseases of turf, cabbage root fly and onion fly.

Calomel (Mercurous Chloride)

Berk's Calomel B.P.

Berk

Calomel Dusts (4%)

*Berk's 4% Calomel Dust

Berk

*Craven 4% Calomel Dust

Craven

*Cyclosan

May & Baker

*I.T.P. 4% Calomel Dust

International Toxin Products

*P.B.I. Calomel Dust

Pan Britannica

Calomel Insecticides (See page 12)

Calomel Seed Dressings (See page 72)

Products in this Section marked * are available in small retail sizes.

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

CAPTAN

For the control of apple and pear scab, Botrytis on strawberry and black spot of rose.

Caution

Do not use on: strawberries for canning or deep freezing, or on pears (variety d'Anjou).

Sprays

Orthocide Wettable 50% Captan
'P.P.' Captan 50 Wettable

Murphy
Plant Protection

Captan-gamma-BHC Seed Dressings (See page 69)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

COPPER

General purpose fungicides for the control of potato and tomato blight and many common leaf and fruit diseases. With the addition of petroleum oil can be used to control several of the powdery mildews.

Caution

- (a) *Damage*: leafscorch and russetting on fruit trees and bushes can be caused by copper sprays without the addition of safeners, e.g., cotton seed oil; similar damage by copper dusts may be caused after rain or heavy dew.
- (b) "*Copper Shy*" varieties: the following list, though not necessarily complete, is a guide to "copper-shy" varieties;
 - (i) *Apples*: Beauty of Bath, Cox's Orange Pippin, Duchess's Favourite, Mr. Gladstone, James Grieve, Lane's Prince Albert, Laxton's Superb, Lord Derby, Lady Sudely, Newton Wonder and Rival.
 - (ii) *Pears*: Doyenne du Comice, Emile d'Heyst, Marguerite Marillat. *Do not spray following varieties after petal fall*: Beurre Hardy, Comtesse de Paris, Conference, Louis Bonne d'Avranches (Louis Bonne of Jersey), Nouveau Poiteau, Triomphe de Vienne, William Duchesse, Legipont, Maagdepeer.
 - (iii) *Gooseberries*: Yellow-fruited varieties, e.g., Early Sulphur (Yellow Rough), Leveller, Golden Drop, Cousen's Seedling.
 - (iv) *Chrysanthemums*: American Beauty, Cheshunt White, Late Delight, Margaret, Snowden, Sussex Bronze and Sussex Red.

Dusts

Baywood Dry Bordeaux Powder	Baywood
Chafer's Super Dustox Copper Fungicide	Chafer
Copperdu	Murphy
Cuprosana H	Universal Crop Protection
*Cupryl Copper Dust	Craven
Hop Bordeaux Powder	Murphy
Longmate's Bordeaux Fungicide	Longmate
'P.P.' Dry Bordeaux Powder	Plant Protection

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

COPPER (contd.)**Sprays**

Blitox	Fisons Pest Control
Blitspor	Vigzol
*Bordeaux Mixture M & B	May & Baker
Bugges Wetcol '15'	Bugge's
Colloidox	Chisholm, Fox & Garner
*Coppesan Spray	Boots
Coxysan	Metallurgical Chemists
Cuprokyt	Universal Crop Protection
Fungex Liquid Copper Fungicide	Murphy
Ialine Colloidal Copper	Baywood
*Murphy Bordeaux Powder	Murphy
Murphy Copper Oxychloride	Murphy
Perenox	Plant Protection
Potene	Baywood
Shell Copper Fungicide	Shell Chemical
*Soltosan	Plant Protection

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

'KARATHANE'

For the control of powdery mildew on a wide range of fruit and horticultural crops.

Caution

Although no official recommendations on the safe use of 'Karathane' have yet been published, users are advised to take the following precaution:

Avoid inhalation of and contact of the dust with the skin.

Damage may be caused to: certain varieties of chrysanthemum.

Wettable Powders

*'Karathane' Mildew Fungicide	Murphy
'Karathane' Wettable	Murphy

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

LIME SULPHUR

For the control of powdery mildews on fruit trees and bushes, scab of apple and pear, and certain gall and blister mites and scale insects.

Caution

(a) *'Sulphur-shy' varieties*: certain varieties of fruit trees and bushes may be damaged by sulphur sprays and dusts. The form of spray (e.g., sulphur as lime sulphur, wettable sulphur), district, soil and weather conditions and type of stock have an effect on sulphur-shy varieties. The following list, though not necessarily complete, is a guide to the varieties that should *NOT* be sprayed with lime sulphur;

- (i) *Apple*: Belle de Boskoop, Newton Wonder (some districts), St. Cecilia, Stirling Castle.
- (ii) *Plum*: Early Rivers.
- (iii) *Gooseberry*: Careless, Early Sulphur (Yellow Rough), Freedom, Golden Drop, Leveller, Lord Derby, Roaring Lion.
- (b) *Do NOT spray the following except pre-blossom*:
 - (i) *Apple*: Beauty of Bath, Bismark, Blenheim Orange, Cox's Orange Pippin (some districts), Duchess's Favourite, Mr. Gladstone, Lane's Prince Albert, Peasgood's Nonsuch, Rev. W. Wilks, Rival and Wellington.
 - (ii) *Pear*: Doyenne du Comice.
- (c) *Do NOT spray with more than 1% lime sulphur*:
 - Gooseberry*: Cousen's Seedling, Crown Bob, Keepsake and Lancashire Lad.
- (d) *Do NOT spray with more than 2% lime sulphur*:
 - Currant*: Davison's Eight, Edina, Goliath, Monarch, Victoria, Wellington TripleX, Westwick Triumph and all red and white currants.

Washes

Baywood Lime Sulphur	Baywood
Berk's Lime Sulphur Wash	Berk
Bugges Eclipse Lime Sulphur	Bugge's
*Craven's Lime Sulphur	Craven
Edwent Lime Sulphur	Stokes
*Hutchinson's Lime Sulphur	Hutchinson
Longmate's Lime Sulphur	Longmate
*Murphy Lime Sulphur	Murphy
Noscab Lime Sulphur	Profarma
*P.B.I. Lime Sulphur Spring Wash	Pan Britannica
Shell Lime Sulphur	Shell Chemical
Sterilite Lime Sulphur	Butler
Sulfinette	Plant Protection

Sulphur Dusts and Sprays (See page 47)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MANEB

For the control of blight of potato and tomato and leaf mould and stem rot (*Didymella*) of tomato.

Wettable Powders

Trimangol

Bos

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MERCURY

ORGANO-MERCURY FOLIAGE SPRAYS

For the control of apple and pear scab.

Caution

Official recommendations have been published on the safe use of organo-mercury foliage sprays in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Agreed use on:*
 - (i) non-edible crops;
 - (ii) apples and pears.
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting apples and pears 6 weeks;
(Note: apples and pears should not be sprayed after the end of July.)
 - (ii) access of animals and poultry to treated areas 2 weeks.
- (c) *Risks to Bees:* To reduce possible injury fruit trees should not be sprayed when open hives are present in orchards.

"Mercury shy" varieties: certain varieties of apples and pears may be damaged.

Do NOT spray the following varieties:

- (i) *Apple:* Warner's King, Rev. W. Wilks, *or after post blossom stage*, Laxton's Advance, Laxton's Epicure, Laxton's Exquisite.
- (ii) *Pear:* Doyenne du Comice, Conference, Louise Bonne d' Avranches (Louise Bonne of Jersey).
- (iii) Other varieties may be affected and the manufacturer's instructions on the approved label of products as to varieties that may be sprayed should be carefully followed.

Bugges Phelam	Bugge's
Kramsol	Boots
Murcurite Mercury Fungicide	Murphy
Murphy PMN	Murphy
Phelam	Berk
'P.P.' Mercurial Fungicide	Plant Protection
Venturicide	Lunevale

Organo-Mercury-Lead Arsenate Foliage Sprays (See page 45)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MERCURY (contd.)

ORGANO-MERCURY - LEAD ARSENATE FOLIAGE SPRAYS

For the control of apple and pear scab, leaf-eating caterpillars and codling moth.

Caution

Official recommendations have been published on the safe use of organo-mercury foliage sprays and lead arsenate in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Agreed use on:*
 - (i) non-edible crops;
 - (ii) apples and pears.
- (b) *Minimum interval between last application and:*
 - (i) harvesting of apples and pears 6 weeks;
(Note: apples and pears should not be sprayed after the end of July.)
 - (ii) access of farm and domestic animals and poultry to treated area

{

3 weeks
6 weeks in
dry weather.
- (c) *Risks to Bees:* To prevent injury, fruit trees should not be sprayed when open hives are present in orchards or when interplanted crops are in flower; flowering weeds in orchards should also be kept down.

Mercury-sensitive varieties: Certain varieties of apple and pear, in particular Cox's Orange Pippin and Doyenne du Comice may be injured at fruitlet stage. (See also page 44.)

Bugges Mercurated Lead Arsenate

Powder

Bugge's

Lunevale Mercurated Lead

Arsenate

Lunevale

Lead Arsenate Insecticides (see page 26)

Organo-Mercury Foliage Sprays (see page 44)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

QUINTOZENE (PCNB)

For the control of damping-off and "wirestem" in brassicas and for reducing the incidence of grey bulb rot of tulips and iris.

Caution

Do not treat: soil where the following crops are to be grown:

- (a) Cucurbits (cucumbers, marrows, melons, etc.);
- (b) Solanaceae including tomatoes but not potatoes.

Dusts

*Brassicol

Hoechst

Tecnazene (TCNB) (see page 48)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

SULPHUR

Sulphur dusts will control powdery mildews on a wide range of horticultural crops. Sprays will control in addition apple and pear scab and certain rust diseases.

Caution

"Sulphur-shy" varieties: some varieties of fruit trees and bushes are sulphur-shy (see page 42). The manufacturer's instructions on the approved label of products as to varieties that may be sprayed should be carefully followed.

Dusts

Berk's Dusting Sulphur

Berk

Sprays

Berk's 75% Dispersible Sulphur

Berk

Bugges Colloidal Sulphur

Bugge's

Ialine Colloidal Sulphur 50%

Baywood

Murphy Wettable Sulphur

Murphy

Shell Dispersible Sulphur

Shell Chemical

***Spersul**

Plant Protection

Lime Sulphur Washes (see page 42)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

TECNAZENE (TCNB)

For use as sprout depressants and for prevention of dry rot in stored and ware potatoes.

Dusts

*Fusarex
Fusarex 6

Plant Protection
Plant Protection

Quintozene (PCNB) (see page 46)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

THIRAM

A general-purpose fungicide particularly useful against Botrytis and certain rust diseases.

Caution

Do not use: on fruit intended for canning or deep freezing.

Sprays

Fernide

Pomarsol Forte

Tripomol 80

Plant Protection

Baywood

Bos

Thiram-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings (See page 71)

Thiram-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings (See page 74)

Thiram Dry Seed Dressings (See page 78)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

CHLORPROPHAM (CIPC)

Residual herbicides for the control of germinating weeds and chickweed in bulbs, established strawberries and autumn-sown onions.

Caution

Do NOT:

- (a) Use on light porous soils lacking in organic matter;
- (b) Cultivate deeply for at least 2 months after application of these products to the soil; light cultivation (2-3 inches) which does not invert the soil may be given 2-3 weeks after application.

Sprays

Zide No. 2

Bugge's

*Products in this Section marked * are available in small retail sizes.*

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

2,4-D

For the control of weeds in cereals (except spring oats), grassland, lawns and sports turf.

Caution

(a) *Spray Drift Risks:*

These products are very active at low concentrations; *DO NOT SPRAY* in windy weather as spray drift may damage neighbouring crops; beet, brassicas (i.e., cabbage, swedes, turnips, etc.) lettuce, pears, tomatoes and vines, are very susceptible to damage.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Keep farm stock away from sprayed poisonous weeds for at least 2 weeks. Such weeds (particularly ragwort) may be made more palatable by the spray.

(c) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery and mixing tanks before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later. It is wise after ester formulations have been used to fit new hoses before spraying with other chemicals.

Amine Salt Sprays

Amchem Weedar 64	Marks
Bugges 2,4-D Selective	Bugge's
Weedkiller Concentrate	Boots
Cornox D	Universal Crop Protection
Deepal	Baywood
Dormone	Enkel
Enkels 2,4-D 50%	Plant Protection
Fernimine	Day, Son & Hewitt
Hortag 2,4-D	Chisholm, Fox & Garner
Juvare 2,4-D	Marks
Marks 2,4-D—A	Marks
Marks 2,4-D—M	Universal Crop Protection
Palormone D	Southern Agricultural
S.A.S. Amine 2,4-D	Services
Shell D 50	Shell Chemical
Vigon-DC	Vitax

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

2,4-D (contd.)**Ester Sprays**

*Dicotox	May & Baker
Dicotox Extra	May & Baker
Nickerson's Weedone LV 4	Nickerson
Planotox	May & Baker
Weedone LV4	Chafer
Weedone LV4	Marks

Sodium Salt Sprays

*Daisykil	Campbell
------------------	----------

2,4-D—2,4,5-T Ester Sprays (See page 65)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DALAPON

For the control of grasses especially couch in arable land, apples, asparagus, blackcurrants, gooseberries, lucerne, mangolds, pears, potatoes, raspberries and sugar beet.

Caution

(a) *Pre-Planting Risks:*

Seed germination and plant growth may be inhibited by use of this chemical. Delay sowing of grass lawns, cereals, peas, beans, onions and brassicas for at least 40 days after using chemical. Decomposition of chemical is more rapid in warm moist soil; if soil remains cool or dry more time is required after ploughing before crops can be safely planted.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Do not graze meat or dairy animals on freshly sprayed vegetation.

(c) *Spray Drift Risks:*

Do not allow spray or spray drift to fall on lawns, sports turf or other grass crops.

(d) *Do not use:* on bulbs.

Sodium Salt Sprays

Dowpon

Dowpon

Dow Agrochemicals

Plant Protection

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DINOSEB (DNBP)

For the control of weeds in clovers, lucerne, peas, winter beans, sainfoin, strawberries and undersown cereals.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6).

(a) *Spray Drift Risks:*

Do not spray in windy weather as spray drift may damage neighbouring crops.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Keep farm stock away from sprayed area for at least 2 weeks after treatment.

(c) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later.

Amine Salt Sprays

Chafer's Amine DNBP

Dinamene

Longmate's DNBP Amine

Formulation

Marks DNBP-20A (Dinoseb)

Shell B Amine

Supersevttox

Vigon-F

Chafer

Murphy

Longmate

Marks

Shell Chemical

Fisons Pest Control

Vitax

Ammonium Salt Sprays

Eljay Dinoseb

Marks DNBP-13 (Dinoseb)

Sevttox

Shell B

Vigon-C

Lloyd Jenkins

Marks

Fisons Pest Control

Shell Chemical

Vitax

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DIQUAT

Foliage desiccants for the destruction of potato haulm and for the simultaneous control of certain weeds in the crop.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of diquat in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

Agreed use on:

- (a) non-edible crops;
- (b) potatoes.

Sprays

Reglone

Plant Protection

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DNOC HERBICIDES

For the control of weeds in cereals and in grass crops grown for seed.

Caution

REGULATIONS APPLY TO THE USE OF THESE PRODUCTS IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND GUERNSEY. (See note (1) on page 6.)

(a) *Spray Drift Risks:*

Do not spray in windy weather as spray drift may damage neighbouring crops.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Keep farm stock away from sprayed area for at least 2 weeks.

(c) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later.

Sprays

Denocate

Shell DNOC

Wardle's 50% DNOC Paste

Fisons Pest Control

Shell Chemical

Wardle

DNOC-Petroleum Oil Winter Washes (See page 23)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MCPA

For the control of weeds in flax, cereals, asparagus, grass seed crops, lawns, linseed and sports turf.

Caution

(a) *Spray Drift Risks:*

These products are very active at low concentrations: *DO NOT SPRAY* in windy weather as spray drift may cause damage to neighbouring crops; beet, brassicas (i.e., cabbage, turnips, swedes, etc.), lettuce, pears, vines and tomatoes are very susceptible to damage; tomatoes may be tainted at considerable distances by invisible vapour.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Keep farm stock away from sprayed poisonous weeds for at least 2 weeks. Such weeds (particularly ragwort) may be made more palatable by the spray.

(c) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery and mixing tanks before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later.

Alkali Metal Salt Sprays

Agrispray MCPA

Agritox

Agroxone K

Agservices MCPA

Akodrin

Ardox M

**Arnox MCPA Selective Weed-
killer**

Asplin's M22 Weedkiller

Baywood MCPA

B & D MCPA 30

B & D MCPA 40

Blitzweed Super

**Bugges MCPA 3 Selective
Weedkiller Concentrate**

Campbell's MCPA 30

Campbell's MCPA 40

**Chafer's MCPA Selective
Weedkiller**

Chipko 3

Cleanacres MCPA 40

Cleancrop MCPA

Agricultural Spraying Co.

May & Baker

Plant Protection

Agricultural Services

Plant Protection

Ardleigh

Arnott

Asplin

Baywood

Brown & Deighton

Brown & Deighton

Vigzol

Bugge's

Campbell

Campbell

Chafer

Chipman

Cleanacres

Independent Oils (Southern)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MCPA (contd.)**Alkali Metal Salt Sprays (contd.)**

Croptex MCPA	Crop Protection
Denispray	Denniff
Duke's MCPA 40	Duke
Eljay MCPA Selective Weedkiller	Lloyd Jenkins
Eljay/Potassium 40 MCPA	Lloyd Jenkins
Empal	Universal Crop Protection
Enkel's Extra MCPA	Enkel
Farm Chemicals MCPA Selective Weedkiller	Farm Chemicals
Farmon A	Farm Protection
Farmon A Plus	Farm Protection
Fisons MCPA	Fisons Pest Control
Hortag MCPA 25	Day, Son & Hewitt
Juvare MCPA	Chisholm, Fox & Garner
*Kedlokil	Swain
Longmate's MCPA Sodium Salt Hormone Weedkiller	Longmate
Marks MCP P30	Marks
Marks MCPA SP.	Marks
Marks MCPA S. 25	Marks
Marshall's MCPA S. 25	Moss Spring Chemicals
Masterspray	Pan Britannica
Mecpa Special	Murphy
Murphy MCPA 25	Murphy
New Croptex 30% MCPA	Crop Protection
Phenoxylen Plus	Fisons Pest Control
Raphone	British Schering
S.A.S. Triple Strength MCPA	Southern Agricultural Services
Shell M 25	Shell Chemical
Stancide MCPA 25	S.D.C. Pesticides
Vigon P	Vitax
Wardle's MCPA AK 25	Leek
Weed-a-Lawn	Pan Britannica
Wessex M (MCPA 25)	Wessex

Amine Salt Sprays

Amchem Weedar MCPA	Marks
Cornox M	Boots

MCPA-MCPB (See page 60)

MCPA-TBA (See page 66)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MCPB

For the control of weeds in celery, cereals, seedling clover, leys, pastures and certain peas.

Caution

(a) *Spray Drift Risks:*

These products are very active at low concentrations: *DO NOT SPRAY* in windy weather as spray drift may cause damage to neighbouring crops; beet, brassicas (i.e., cabbage, turnips, swedes, etc.), lettuce, pears, vines and tomatoes are very susceptible to damage; tomatoes may be tainted at considerable distances by invisible vapour.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Keep farm stock away from sprayed poisonous weeds for at least 2 weeks. Such weeds (particularly ragwort) may be made more palatable by the spray.

(c) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery and mixing tanks before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later.

(d) *Crop varieties:*

Follow the manufacturers' instructions on the approved labels of these products as to crop varieties which may be safely sprayed.

(e) *Do not spray:*

Pea (varieties dark-skinned Perfection, Kelvedon Wonder and Meteor), red clover and alsike grown for seed, yellow trefoil, vetches.

Sodium Salt Sprays

Arnox MCPB

Baywood MCPB

Bexone

British Schering MCPB

Forlay MCPB

Legumex

Leykleen

Trifolex MCPB

Tropotox

Arnott

Baywood

Plant Protection

British Schering

Murphy

Fisons Pest Control

Vigzol

Shell Chemical

May & Baker

MCPB-MCPA (See page 60)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MCPB—MCPA

For the control of weeds, particularly charlock and wild radish in undersown corn, leys and grassland.

Caution

(a) *Spray Drift Risks:*

These products are very active at low concentrations: *DO NOT SPRAY* in windy weather as spray drift may cause damage to neighbouring crops: beet, brassicas (i.e., cabbage, turnips, swedes, etc.), lettuce, pears, vines and tomatoes are very susceptible to damage: tomatoes may be tainted at considerable distances by invisible vapour.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Keep farm stock away from sprayed poisonous weeds for at least 2 weeks. Such weeds (particularly ragwort) may be made more palatable by the spray.

(c) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery and mixing tanks before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later.

Alkali Metal Salt Sprays

New Legumex

Fisons Pest Control

MCPA (See page 57)

MCPA-TBA (See page 66)

MCPB (See page 59)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MECOPROP (CMPP)

For the control of weeds especially cleavers and chickweed in barley, oats and wheat.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of mecoprop in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

Agreed use on:

- (a) non-edible crops;
- (b) barley, oats and wheat.

Do not spray: undersown cereals.

Alkali Metal Salt Sprays

Agrispray CMPP	Agricultural Spraying Co.
Agsservices CMPP	Agricultural Services
Blitzcleve	Vigzol
Campbell's CMPP	Campbell
Chafer's Mecoprop (CMPP) S.35	Chafer
Cleanacres CMPP	Cleanacres
Clevakil	Swain
Croptex CMPP	Crop Protection
Eljay/Mecoprop (Potassium)	Lloyd Jenkins
Enkel's Propionic	Enkel
Farm Chemicals Mecoprop	
Selective Weedkiller	Farm Chemicals
Herrifex	Baywood
Iso-Cornox	Boots
Juvare Mecoprop CMPP	
(Potassium)	Chisholm, Fox & Garner
Longmate's Mecoprop (CMPP	
Weedkiller)	Longmate
Marks CMPP-K	Marks
Marks CMPP-P 35	Marks
Marks CMPP-S 35	Marks
Methoxone C	Plant Protection
Proponex	Shell Chemical
S.A.S. CMPP	Southern Agricultural Services
Stancide CMPP—K	S.D.C. Pesticides
Vigon-CMPP Selective Weedkiller	Vitax
Wardle's Mecoprop CMPP PK.30	Leek

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

MECOPROP (CMPP) (contd.)**Amine Salt Sprays****British Schering CMPP****Eljay/Mecoprop (Amine)****Runcatex CMPP****Wardle's Mecoprop CMPP PD.30****British Schering****Lloyd Jenkins****Murphy****Leek*****ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE***

OIL HERBICIDES

For the control of weeds in carrots, parsnips, parsley and forest nursery seedlings.

Caution

Do NOT:

- (a) spray carrots and parsnips later than the "two true leaf" stage otherwise tainting of the subsequent crop may occur;
- (b) apply more than 60 gallons per acre to pines at post-emergence treatment of the seedlings.

Some damage: may occur at pre-emergence treatment after sowing, to Abies, Tsuga and some small-seeded hardwood species of forest tree seedlings.

Sprays

Shell W

Shell Chemical

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

SODIUM CHLORATE

For total weedkilling on drives, paths, hard tennis courts, waste land etc., and for desiccation of potato haulm.

Caution

- (a) *Risks to users:*
clothing, etc., soaked in sodium chlorate may become inflammable when dry.
- (b) *Do NOT:*
 - (i) plant arable land for several months after treatment with this chemical;
 - (ii) sow barley, mangolds, beet or turnips for twelve months following treatment of soil;
 - (iii) use near ornamentals or crops as their roots may take up a lethal dose of the chemical.

Sodium Chlorate

*P.B.I. Sodium Chlorate

Pan Britannica

Dusts

†Atlacide Dry Dusting Powder
†Atlacide Weedkiller Dust

Chipman
Plant Protection

Sprays

†Atlacide
†Atlacide Liquid Concentrate
†Atlacide Powder in Solution
†Monobor Chlorate
*†Polybor Chlorate

Plant Protection
Chipman
Chipman
Borax Consolidated
Borax Consolidated

*Products marked † contain an additive to reduce risk of fire.
Products marked * are available in small retail sizes.*

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

2,4,5-T

For the control of woody and many annual and perennial weeds.

Caution

(a) *Spray Drift Risks;*

These products are very active at low concentrations. *DO NOT SPRAY* in windy weather as spray drift may cause damage to neighbouring crops; beet, brassicas (i.e., cabbage, turnips, swedes, etc.), lettuce, pears, tomatoes and vines, are particularly susceptible.

(b) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery and mixing tanks before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later. It is advisable to fit new hoses before spraying with other chemicals.

2,4,5-T Ester Sprays

Phortox
Trioxone

Fisons Pest Control
Plant Protection

2,4,5-T—2,4,-D Ester Sprays

Juvare Brushwood Killer

Chisholm, Fox & Garner

2,4-D (See page 51)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

TBA - MCPA

For the control of weeds especially those resistant to MCPA alone, e.g., chickweed, cleavers, mayweed and redshank in cereals.

Caution

(a) *Spray Drift Risks:*

These products are very active at low concentrations: *DO NOT SPRAY* in windy weather as spray drift may cause damage to neighbouring crops: beet, brassicas (i.e., cabbage, turnips, swedes, etc.), lettuce, pears, vines and tomatoes are very susceptible to damage; tomatoes may be tainted at considerable distances by invisible vapour.

(b) *Risks to Farm Stock:*

Keep farm stock away from sprayed poisonous weeds for at least 2 weeks. Such weeds (particularly ragwort) may be made more palatable by the spray.

(c) *Spraying Equipment:*

Wash out very thoroughly all spraying machinery and mixing tanks before and immediately after use. Traces of these products left in the machine can cause damage to susceptible crops sprayed later.

Do not spray: undersown cereals.

Sprays

Fisons 18-15

Fisons Pest Control

MCPA (See page 57)
MCPA-MCPB (See page 60)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

TCA

For the control of dormant couch, and wild oats in lucerne and rhubarb; also for weed control by pre-planting application in beans, kale, sugar beet, man-golds, fodder beet, rhubarb and peas.

Caution

- (a) *Minimum interval between last application and sowing of crops:*
 - (i) spring beans 10 weeks;
 - (ii) potatoes, peas and sugar beet 8 weeks;
 - (iii) rape, kale, linseed and turnips 4 weeks.
- (b) *Do not use:* on bulbs, as the next year's flowers may be damaged.

Sprays

Tecane

Fisons Pest Control

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

ALDRIN-ORGANO-MERCURY DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of seed-borne diseases of cereals and to prevent wireworm attack on seedlings.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of aldrin-organo-mercury seed dressings in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Risks to users*: the precautions necessary in handling these dressings given on the approved labels of products should be carefully followed.
- (b) *Seed treated* with these dressings should not be used for human or animal consumption.
- (c) *Sacks* which have contained dressed seed must:
 - (i) be well shaken and washed before being used for feeding-stuffs;
 - (ii) NOT be used for millable grain.

DO NOT USE: on poor seed; under some circumstances damage may be caused if these dressings are used on seed with a moisture content of more than 16 per cent.

Sow treated seed as soon as possible after dressing; prolonged storage of treated seed is undesirable.

Store treated seed in dry, airy conditions.

Granadin
Granadin W

British Schering
British Schering

Aldrin Dusts and Sprays	(See page 7)
Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 76)
Organo-Mercury-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
Organo-Mercury-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 73)
Organo-Mercury-Heptachlor Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 75)

*Products in this Section marked * are available in small retail sizes.*

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

gamma-BHC-CAPTAN DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of certain soil and other pests e.g., carrot fly, flea beetles and for checking wireworm attack, and for improving stands of carrots and brassicas.

***Fytolex**
Gammasan

Plant Protection
Plant Protection

gamma-BHC Dusts and Sprays	(See page 9)
gamma-BHC-Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
gamma-BHC-Thiram Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 71)
Captan Sprays	(See page 38)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

gamma-BHC-ORGANO-MERCURY DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of seed-borne diseases of cereals and to check certain soil pests such as wireworms. Products marked ϕ are suitable for reducing attacks of wheat bulb fly.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of organo-mercury seed dressings in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6) and these should be followed when using gamma-BHC-organomercury dry seed dressings. The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Risks to users*: the precautions necessary in handling these dressings given on the approved labels of products should be carefully followed.
- (b) *Seed treated* with these dressings should not be used for human or animal consumption.
- (c) *Sacks* which have contained dressed seed must:
 - (i) be well shaken and washed before being used for feeding-stuffs;
 - (ii) NOT be used for millable grain.

DO NOT USE: on poor seed; under some circumstances damage may be caused if these dressings are used on seed with a moisture content of more than 16 per cent.

Sow treated seed as soon as possible after dressing; prolonged storage of treated seed is undesirable.

Store treated seed in dry airy conditions.

ϕ Boots Wheat Bulb Fly Dressing	Boots
*Ceregam 2	Plant Protection
*Harvesan Plus	Boots
Mergamma A	Plant Protection
Mergamma D	Plant Protection
ϕ Mergamma W	Plant Protection
Murphy Gamma Mercury Cereal Seed Dressing	Murphy

gamma-BHC Dusts and Sprays	(See page 9)
gamma-BHC-Captan Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 69)
gamma-BHC-Thiram Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 71)
Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 76)
Organo-Mercury-Aldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 68)
Organo-Mercury-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 73)
Organo-Mercury-Heptachlor Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 75)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

gamma-BHC-THIRAM DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of certain soil and other pests, e.g., carrot fly, flea beetles and for checking wireworm attack, and for improving stands of carrots and brassicas.

Caution

Do not use: on carrot seed if crop is to be canned.

Lindex Seed Dressing

Murphy

gamma-BHC Dusts and Sprays	(See page 9)
gamma-BHC-Captan Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 69)
gamma-BHC-Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
Thiram-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 74)
Thiram Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 78)
Thiram Sprays	(See page 49)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

CALOMEL (MERCUROUS CHLORIDE) SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of white rot of onion and onion fly.

Berk's Calomel B.P.

Berk

Calomel Dusts (See pages 12, 37)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DIELDRIN-ORGANO-MERCURY DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of seed-borne diseases of cereals and to check wireworm attack on seedlings. Products marked ϕ are suitable for reducing attacks of wheat bulb fly.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of dieldrin-organo-mercury seed dressings in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Risks to users:* the precautions necessary in handling these dressings given on the approved labels of products should be carefully followed.
- (b) *Seed treated* with these dressings should not be used for human or animal consumption.
- (c) *Sacks* which have contained dressed seed must:
 - (i) be well shaken and washed before being used for feeding-stuffs;
 - (ii) NOT be used for millable grain.

DO NOT USE: on poor seed; under some circumstances damage may be caused if these dressings are used on seed with a moisture content of more than 16 per cent.

Sow treated seed as soon as possible after dressing; prolonged storage of treated seed is undesirable.

Store treated seed in dry, airy conditions.

Dieldrex A	Shell Chemical
ϕ Dieldrex C	Shell Chemical
Murphy Dieldrin—Mercury Seed Dressing	Murphy
ϕ Murphy Wheat Bulb Fly Seed Dressing	Murphy

Dieldrin Sprays	(See page 21)
Dieldrin-Thiram Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 74)
Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 76)
Organo-Mercury-Aldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 68)
Organo-Mercury-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
Organo-Mercury-Heptachlor Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 75)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

DIELDRIN-THIRAM DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of bean seed fly, carrot fly, onion fly and turnip flea beetle, and for improving stands of brassicas, onions and beans, etc.

Caution

Do not use: treated seed for feeding livestock and poultry.

Dieldrex B

Murphy Dieldrin Seed Dressing

Shell Chemical

Murphy

Dieldrin Sprays

Dieldrin-Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings

Thiram Dry Seed Dressings

Thiram-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings

Thiram Sprays

(See page 21)

(See page 73)

(See page 78)

(See page 71)

(See page 49)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

HEPTACHLOR-ORGANO-MERCURY DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of seed-borne diseases of cereals and to check wireworm attack on seedlings.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of organo-mercury seed dressings in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6), and these should be followed when using heptachlor-organomercury seed dressings. The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Risks to users:* the precautions necessary in handling these dressings given on the approved labels of products should be carefully followed.
- (b) *Seed treated* with these dressings should not be used for human or animal consumption.
- (c) *Sacks* which have contained dressed seed must:
 - (i) be well shaken and washed before being used for feeding-stuffs;
 - (ii) NOT be used for millable grain;

DO NOT USE: on poor seed; under some circumstances damage may be caused if these dressings are used on seed with a moisture content of more than 16 per cent.

Sow treated seed as soon as possible after dressing; prolonged storage of treated seed is undesirable.

Store treated seed in dry, airy conditions.

Heptasan

Plant Protection

Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 76)
Organo-Mercury-Aldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 68)
Organo-Mercury-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
Organo-Mercury-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 73)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

ORGANO-MERCURY DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of seed-borne diseases of cereals and sugar beet.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been published on the safe use of organo-mercury dry seed dressings in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) *Risks to users*: the precautions necessary in handling these dressings given on the approved labels of products should be carefully followed.
- (b) *Seed treated* with these dressings should not be used for human or animal consumption.
- (c) *Sacks* which have contained dressed seed must:
 - (i) be well shaken and washed before being used for feeding-stuffs;
 - (ii) NOT be used for millable grain;

DO NOT USE: on poor seed; under some circumstances damage may be caused if these dressings are used on seed with a moisture content of more than 16 per cent.

Sow treated seed as soon as possible after dressing; prolonged storage of treated seed is undesirable.

Store treated seed in dry, airy conditions.

*Abavit B	British Schering
Agrosan GN	Plant Protection
*Ceresan	Plant Protection
*Harvesan	Boots
*Lunasan	Lunevale
Murphy Mercury Cereal Seed Dressing	Murphy
Shell Mercury Cereal Seed Dressing	Shell Chemical
*Swain's Seedguard	Swain

Organo-Mercury Liquid Seed Dressings	(See page 77)
Organo-Mercury-Aldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 68)
Organo-Mercury-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
Organo-Mercury-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 73)
Organo-Mercury-Heptachlor Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 75)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

ORGANO-MERCURY LIQUID SEED DRESSINGS

For the control of seed-borne diseases of cereals and sugar beet.

Caution

Official Recommendations have been made on the safe use of organo-mercury liquid seed dressings in Great Britain (see note (3) on page 6). The main recommendations relate to:

- (a) Organo-mercury liquid seed dressings will only be supplied to seed-dressing establishments. The use of these dressings in such establishments is covered by The Factories Acts, 1937-59.
- (b) Seed treated with these dressings should not be used for human or animal consumption.
- (c) Sacks which have contained dressed seed must:
 - (i) be well shaken and washed before being used for feeding-stuffs;
 - (ii) NOT be used for millable grain.

Treated seed should:

- (a) be sown as soon as possible after dressing; prolonged storage is undesirable;
- (b) stored in dry, airy conditions.

Agrosol
Mist-o-Matic Mercury
Panogen

Plant Protection
British Schering
Shell Chemical

Organo-Mercury Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 76)
Organo-Mercury-Aldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 68)
Organo-Mercury-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 70)
Organo-Mercury-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 73)
Organo-Mercury-Heptachlor Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 75)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

THIRAM DRY SEED DRESSINGS

For prevention of pre-emergence damping-off and foot rot in early-sown peas and for improving stands of many vegetable crops.

Fernasan A	Plant Protection
Murphy Pea Seed Dressing	Murphy
*'P.P.' Seed-Saver	Plant Protection
Premasan	Plant Protection

Thiram-gamma-BHC Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 71)
Thiram-Dieldrin Dry Seed Dressings	(See page 74)
Thiram Sprays	(See page 49)

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

FORMALDEHYDE

A general soil sterilant. More active against soil fungi than nematodes.

Caution

Do not:

- (a) plant out light soils for 3 weeks and heavy clay soils for 6 weeks after treatment with this chemical; (the smell of the chemical should have disappeared from the soil within these periods of time);
- (b) use on, or near growing plants.

Formaldehyde (38-40 %)

Boots Formaldehyde 38-40 %
Formaldehyde Formasan Brand
Steriform

Boots
Plant Protection
Pan Britannica

*Products in this Section marked * are available in small retail sizes.*

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

GREASE-BANDING MATERIALS

For control by trapping adults, of winter moths on fruit trees.

Banding Greases

***Takitak**

Craven

Prepared Grease Bands

***Boltac Ready Prepared Grease
Bands**

Pan Britannica

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

METALDEHYDE

For the control of slugs and snails.

Powders

*Metaldehyde Napp

Napp

Dry Slug Baits

*'Abol' Slug & Snail Bait
Berk's Metaldehyde Slug Bait
*I.T.P. Slug Killer
*P.B.I. Slug Killer
*Slugit Pellets
Vitax Slug Killer

Plant Protection
Berk
International Toxin Products
Pan Britannica
Murphy
Vitax

Sprays

*Slugit Liquid

Murphy

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

WETTERS

For addition to fungicide, herbicide, and insecticide sprays to improve wetting of the sprayed surfaces, and to improve the uptake of mineral sprays, such as magnesium sulphate.

Agral 90

Manoxol OT/A

Shellestol

Sovix

Spreadite Liquid

Plant Protection

Hardman & Holden

Shell Chemical

Vitax

Murphy

ALWAYS READ LABELS BEFORE USE

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